

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 42.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1762.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign, \$1.50
Per month, Foreign, \$1.50
Per year, Foreign, \$15.00
Per year, Foreign, \$15.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu, Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY,
Attorney at Law. Safe Deposit Building, upstairs, Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box 336, Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Attorney at Law,
HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money loaned for long or short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. Queen St., Honolulu.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Cooke.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants. King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise from France, England, Germany and United States. No. 58 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,
Commission Merchants. Particular attention paid to filling and shipping island orders. 206 Front Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hardware. Corner Fort and King Sts. OFFICERS:
Wm. W. Hall: President and Manager
E. O. Hall: Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen: Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
ALAKEA STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL AND BERTANIA STREETS.
Hours, 9 to 4.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH HAWAII.
H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
Price 75 Cents.

FOR SALE BY
Hawaiian News Company and
Thrum's Bookstore,
Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

DOCTOR BALDY OF HILO TOWN.

Amateur Actors Have Excellent Entertainment.

OBJECT TO REGISTRATION LAW.

Street Improvements in Hilo—Social Happenings in the Second City. Preparations for Horse Races June 11th—Much Interest Shown. Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), May 21.—Now that the bill providing for the widening and extension of the streets of Hilo has passed, it is to be hoped that Bridge street will be opened through from Waiuanue street to the volcano road. Such improvement will add not only to the appearance of Hilo's main thoroughfares, but to the convenience of the traveling public, who may have frequent calls on neighboring blocks. By cutting up the long block, splendid sites for business corners will be afforded, and a much needed improvement will be effected.

A meeting of public-spirited citizens will be held this evening at Fireman's Hall to perfect arrangements for a gala day on the 11th of June. There are several good horses in the field, and enthusiasm is growing over the prospects of witnessing some good horse races on that day. The local yachtmen are also seeking championship for their individual crafts, and some pretty races in Hilo bay may be looked for. Dr. Hutchinson will stake all his possessions on the possibilities of his new boat, lately purchased. It is the life boat of the burnt ship Centaur, and made an enviable record on the run from the lost ship to Hilo bay a few weeks since. J. R. Wilson is also the owner of a new craft.

The Registration Act is not heartily concurred in on all sides. Many urge the same opposition as has been manifested in Honolulu, the placing of the thumb mark being the particularly offensive feature of the law. Up to date sixty-seven persons have registered.

At the bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo Social Club, held at Fireman's Hall Thursday evening, a farce entitled, "An Economical Boomerang" was produced by the following:

Dr. Baldy.....C. G. Campbell
Maggie, the housemaid.....Mrs. E. D. Baldwin
.....Mrs. E. D. Baldwin
Mr. Birdplover.....Miss Julia Broderick
Mr. Lila Dabbleton.....Miss Julia Broderick
Mrs. Dabbleton.....Miss Mattie Richardson

The large audience present showed its appreciation of worthy local talent by frequent applause, and the personal hits of the evening were quite apropos. The play was successfully rendered, and it is hoped the young folks feel encouraged to assail the boards again before long. Other features of entertainment were provided by the committee in charge, and lovers of the dance kept up the mazy waltzes until late.

Invitations are out for an afternoon tea at Kainehe, in honor of Misses Forbes and Lyman.

C. E. Richardson and family are spending a few days at the Volcano House.

Mrs. F. S. Lyman is at Kainehe with her family for a few weeks.

Hilo citizens are pleased to see that their old-time friend, D. H. Hitchcock, has so greatly improved in health as to be able to contribute so valuable an article as his latest contribution to the Hilo Tribune.

J. G. Serrao goes to Honolulu today. Messrs. J. A. Scott and C. C. Kennedy are also Honolulu-bound today.

Mr. Wall of Honolulu is in town. C. S. Bradford, recently of the Advertiser, is registered at the Hilo Hotel.

An unusual number of tourists are in town.

The guests at the hotel were treated to a concert by the Portuguese band last evening.

Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and daughter, Miss Harriet, and Mrs. Joseph Sisson, will leave in a few days on the bark Annie Johnson, en route for San Francisco. They will proceed to Clifton Springs, New York, where they expect to remain some time for the benefit of the health of Mesdames Hitchcock and Sisson.

The Santiago brought a large cargo of freight and several passengers, among them being Mrs. George Deacon and sister, Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. Frank Smith and Mr. Haberland.

The weather has been perfect for the past ten days, but a gripe seems quite prevalent about town.

Judge Barnard of Laupahoehoe is inspecting the coffee lands at Olaa this week.

THE CABLE: A STUDY.

The action of the U. S. Senate during last year's session in appropriating half a million of dollars as preliminary expenses towards laying the cable to Hawaii, and the strong backing it received, made every one hope that something would be done this session. Under this impression, Senator Hale, who

was the author of the resolution of last session, prepared and introduced a bill for a cable to Hawaii, which guaranteed to the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey four per cent. on the cost of laying and maintaining a line between San Francisco and Honolulu, giving the United States Government the full control of the line and the option of buying it at any time. It is this company that Colonel Spaulding is interested in and which holds the Hawaiian concession.

When the matter was brought before the House it was thought that the amount of subsidy in the Senate bill was too large, and \$160,000 per annum was suggested. The bill was accordingly changed so as to make the company's project a commercial venture without government guarantee of cost, but reserving to the United States Government the right to control the line. Colonel Spaulding also offered to make over to the United States his exclusive right to land cables on the Hawaiian Islands for twenty years. This bill was favorably reported on by the sub-committee, to the whole committee.

Another Hotspur then came into the field, under the name of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, and introduced bills into both houses providing for a cable to Japan via Pearl Harbor. This company has for its head Mr. Strymer, who is largely interested in Central and South American cables. Later it was discovered that John W. Mackay, the controlling owner in the Canadian Pacific Telegraph system and in trans-Atlantic cable lines, was the instigator of the bills.

This company has opposed the New Jersey company very strongly. Mr. Strymer stated that he considered the Hawaiian concession carrying with it an inter-island cable impossible. The most glaring misstatements have been refuted, but the New York company refused to correct. Among other statements it was said that the Spaulding project meant English control of the line.

The real objections to the Spaulding line from San Francisco to Honolulu and so to Japan are to be found in the fact that such a line would cut into the business with Japan, China and the East now done by the Mackay-Bennett cables in the North Atlantic and the Strymer line from Brazil to Portugal in the South Atlantic.

The tactics of the Strymer company against the Spaulding company have been such as would prevent the laying of a trans-Pacific cable, and the fact that they would hear of no methods of accommodation, and have constantly changed their offers, has made the company unpopular with the members

The offer of subsidy made by the Hawaiian Government, and the fact that the amount voted by the Hawaiian Legislature was on the express understanding that the "United States shall join in the undertaking by the grant of substantial assistance to the contractor," has made the New Jersey or Spaulding company popular.

As the House committee voted to subsidize a Pacific cable, it became necessary to change the plan of action. The attorney for the Spaulding company addressed a letter to the Hon. W. P. Hepburn, chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, asking for the discharge of both the contesting parties from further consideration and the bringing in of a bill authorizing the Postmaster General, on or before September 1st, to contract with the lowest bidder for transmitting cable messages between San Francisco, the city of Honolulu and Japan, for the term of twenty years—the sum named not to be more than \$160,000 a year, and the messages of the United States to be transmitted without charge, the performance of the bid to be guaranteed in the sum of \$500,000.

Now as to the ultimate action it is hard to say. The time of the House is so short that the new bill may never come to life. Still, a brave effort has been made to get this Pacific cable through, and to get it through with advantage to the Republic of Hawaii. What we need here is cable communication to the United States, and inter-island cable communication. Of course this must come. Steam communication has come, as telephones have come, as electric light has come, as the electric cars will come. The question is, will it come as soon as we want it? There has been many times in our history when it would have been valuable to have had the cable. There will yet come times in our future history when a cable between these Islands may be more than invaluable, not only to ourselves, but to the United States.

The more one reads the pamphlets published by the rival companies in this controversy the more one is convinced that the one company, the New Jersey company, is offering, and truly offering, what will be of advantage to the United States and Hawaii, and the more one is convinced that the New York company means nothing more than a bluff—an effort of a monopoly to hold its own and crush out competition. We all know the history of monopolies. The trade history of the United States of America is full of them. They are the curse of the form of civilization we now have in the West. They keep the poor from having the rights that they are born to. They keep up prices to fill pockets already overflowing, while those which are of the narrowest have to pay an unjust quota to the octopus that draws in every cent it can. A rival company to the Atlantic and trans-Atlantic lines means decrease in rates and better service to the ordinary business man.

The Advertiser is indebted to Mr. Hastings, the secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, for this valuable information upon cable affairs. Mr. Hastings has done and is doing excellent work for this country at his post of duty, and deserves credit for what he has done.

THE NEW CABLE BILL.

The new bill which has been brought before the United States Senate and the House of Representatives provides that the cable shall be laid and in operation by January 1st, 1899, and that it shall be in operation to Japan by July 1st, 1900. It is proposed to have a landing station on Midway Island.

The maximum rates are also provided for in the bill. Messages between the United States and Japan are not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents a word, and messages between the United States and Honolulu are not to exceed thirty-five cents per word. The press rates over the lines owned by the cable company are not to exceed one-fourth the rate which is being charged for ordinary private messages.

It is also provided that in case of war or rebellion the United States Government, through the President, can take possession of the line and supervise or exclude from transmission or publication any messages it may consider detrimental to the United States.

A final clause says that upon the passage of the act an invitation shall be extended by the President of the United States to the Government of Japan to co-operate in securing the new means of communication between the two countries, so that for a fixed annual amount, proportionate to the sum paid by the United States, the Japanese Government can have the same privileges of transmission of messages that is to be enjoyed by the United States.

If this bill is passed we shall in all probability have the cable laid some time in 1898. What a change it will make in all our business relations. It will also have a distinct effect upon our tourist travel. Many people with large interests object to coming to the Islands where they are debarrd from telegraphic communication with the great business centers. May the day soon come when we shall be linked to the world, instead of being isolated from it as we now are. The telegraph annihilates time and distance.

CUBAN FINANCE.

A somewhat startling statement has appeared in one of the Cuban papers with regard to the Cuban insurrection. According to an exchange, it is stated that the Cuban leaders have signed an agreement with a syndicate of American capitalists. It runs as follows:

"1. If the insurrection is successful, the protection of the United States shall be invoked, to prevent European intervention.

"2. The American syndicate shall have a right to sell all Government land.

"3. The syndicate shall have a monopoly of all new railroads, harbors, telegraph and telephone lines.

"4. All materials necessary for constructing such works shall be imported duty free.

"5. During the first five years all American enterprises shall be free from taxation; English shall be taught at all public schools, and by American teachers.

"6. The monetary system to be in conformity with that of the United States.

"7. American citizens to have the same rights as Cubans.

"8. Within ten years after the triumph of the insurrection Cuba shall be annexed to the United States."

In view of this agreement, the money necessary to carry on the war is supplied by the syndicate.

This looks like a story that could be taken with a very large pinch of salt. There are men who will back the Cubans financially, but most of them do it for sentimental reasons. Of course, to have the privilege of selling the Government lands and the monopoly of the railroads and telephone and telegraph lines, besides other privileges, is a considerable bait; but there is no certainty that when the Cuban patriots were successful they would carry out their share in the contract. The present leaders will as likely as not be dead, and their successors would repudiate their acts. The story seems as if it emanated from the fertile brain of the Spanish reporter.

PROPOSED SECRET SOCIETY.

A recent issue of the leading Portuguese paper contains the constitution of a secret political organization which members of the colony hope to form. In the first section of the constitution is set forth the reasons for creating the organization. These reasons are substantially to the effect that the Portuguese colony has requested the Government to make certain reforms, and having failed in obtaining proper action in connection with said reforms, the colony feels called upon to form a secret political organization in order to obtain what is wanted.

This opening section is the most extraordinary piece of literature that has been brought to our attention for many a day, as coming from a combination of people who have asserted and reasserted their loyalty to the Government, and published abroad their intention of making their principles and objects always free and above board. It may be that there has been mistake in the translation, and that the ideas expressed in English do not have the same meaning when put in the Portuguese language. At all events, the tenets set

forth in this first section, which states the whys and wherefores, are decidedly raw. It is not reasonable to expect that the Government will grant a license to an organization that puts such planks in its platform.

We are not ready to believe that the Portuguese colony has come to the point of supporting the subtle meaning that may be implied from the first clause in the constitution of the new secret society. Furthermore, there will be little or nothing gained by changing their organization into a secret combination. Some of the Portuguese leaders have complained that they have been misrepresented, and admitting their statement to be true, they may be sure that the formation of a secret political society will tend to increase the misrepresentation. Nothing can be gained playing politics in the dark. The Portuguese leaders claim to be working in the interests of Hawaii, and if they are true to their claims they will maintain publicity as one of the corner stone principles of their organization. They claim that the Legislature has not done by them as it should. If such is the case, secrecy will not assist in convincing the public. It may be that the constitution of the Portuguese society misrepresents the objects of the organization—we hope it does. Our Portuguese friends ought to remember that reforms cannot be carried out in a day.

Following is the full text of the articles of the Portuguese Union constitution referred to in Saturday's issue:

"Article I. The Portuguese colony of Honolulu, convinced that a large majority of their compatriots in Hawaii have not been to the present day attended in their just requirements, and that the invasion of Asiatics are threatening the colony in general, and that the Government does not take the necessary measures to prevent this crisis, resolved it is necessary to associate themselves politically without regard to creed for their mutual protection in the Hawaiian Islands against the invasion above mentioned, and against the neglect of the proper power to attend to our just demands.

"Article II. Other means which object they have for the general interest of the colony shall be adopted by the central committee of the Union Portuguese as circumstances may demand. Section I. Not neglecting by all means in their power to cultivate and maintain among the Portuguese the love of their mother country and to stimulate union among them, and also to encourage education to their children and love for their daily labor. Section II. The Union expects the unanimous cooperation to realize any intent they may have for the object of developing and elevating the Portuguese colony in Hawaii.

There is nothing said in these preliminary articles of the constitution that the Portuguese leaders have not said in public. They have cussed the legislators and "sugar barons" in public meeting without any attempt at fine distinction in selecting words. We have not questioned their right to say what they pleased. As members of the body politic they have a right to express their opinions. But if they intend to work for the best interests of the country they will continue to carry on their labors as members of the body politic and not as a select secret Portuguese admiration society. By standing apart and behind closed doors they will solicit the enmity of their fellow citizens rather than friendly co-operation.

Secret political organizations are of no benefit to a government or the members of the society. They nurse bigotry and factional selfishness that looks out for the interests of a select few and lets the general welfare of the community go to the dogs. The Portuguese are trying to solve a big problem, a problem that can only be solved on broad lines, a problem that requires the cooperation of all the voters of the country. Secret societies won't solve it, but will simply set one portion of the commonwealth to wondering what another portion is doing, and while Tom, Dick and Harry are pulling in opposite directions the Asiatic will step in and take what he wants.

William McGurn Dead.
William McGurn, 33 years of age and a printer by trade, died at his home in Palama yesterday morning from the ravages of consumption. The funeral will take place from the late home in Palama at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased leaves a widow and two children. William McGurn learned his trade in the Advertiser office and served with the Gazette, Bulletin and Star. He was a steady young fellow, a hard worker and a man very much respected by all his friends.

Appreciative Representative.
The following was expressed by a member of the House of Representatives after the session yesterday morning. "The Advertiser has been a great help to us especially in the matter of the Income Tax. It gave us something to work on when we were groping along in the dark—some suggestions that have been adopted during the consideration of the bill. I for one am not ashamed to mention the assistance your paper has given us."

ARE SAFE ENOUGH WITH SMALL INCOME.

The Income Tax Passed Third Reading Friday.

RIGHTS OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

Lively Morning Session in House—Absolutism of Board of Health—Rep Hale Wants Lower Exemption Clause—Hanana of Maui Talks.

Seventy-third Day.
FRIDAY, May 22.

After the morning exercises of the Senate the Committee on Commerce presented its report on Minister Damon's wine bill. Senators Horner and Schmidt submitted the following report:

"Your Committee on Commerce, to whom has been referred the Act to admit grape wines of less than 18 per cent. alcoholic strength free of duty, has carefully considered the same and begs leave to report as follows: We favor this Act for two reasons. First—Its tendency is to substitute light wines in place of strong liquors, as far as this can be done by cheapening the former, and so to promote temperance. Second—The intention of this Act to favor a California product as much as the conditions of this country will permit. We therefore recommend the passage of the Act."

Senator Baldwin presented the following minority report:

"I concur in this passage of the bill, but in my opinion the duty of wine from 18 to 21 per cent. alcoholic strength should be raised, say from 15 cents to 25 cents a gallon. Such an amendment would tend still further to secure the object of the bill, viz., to encourage the introduction and use of lighter grades of wine. Under the bill all pure California wine, which can easily be made to come under 18 per cent. alcoholic strength, would come in duty free."

The report was deferred to be considered with the bill.

Senate bill 42, relating to the reapportionment of Government leases; House bill 39, relating to foot-binding; the House bill relating to condemnation of land under eminent domain, and the House bill relating to the rank of military officers all passed the third reading.

Senate bill 50, relating to keeping the records of births, marriages and deaths, was read the second time by title and referred to the Public Health and Education Committee.

The annexation resolution as amended by the House was received and the amendments concurred in.

Action on Senate bill No. 51, providing for taking water from Waikuku river, was deferred until Monday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House Bill No. 12, relating to land deleterious to public health, together with certain proposed amendments thereto, as follows:

"The three main sections proposed remove the objection which we had to the provisions of the original third section by providing for an appeal from the findings of the Board of Health to a Board of Commissioners. We approve of the change.

"We also recommend that in line 3 of Section 5 (original numbering), the words 'in case no appeal is filed in accordance with Section 4,' be inserted after the word 'interior.'

"With these amendments we recommend the bill pass."

Rep. Richards reported for the Finance Committee, to whom was referred Joint Resolution No. 14, relating to the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and envelopes, recommending the adoption of the resolution with the following additions thereto:

"After the word 'destroyed,' at the end of the paragraph, add 'and the President shall appoint a committee to consist of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date and see that the part of this resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out.

"The resolution will then read as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives that on and after November 1, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Postoffice, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date and see that the part of this resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out."

Rep. Robertson propounded the fol-